

Yadin: DMC may quit talks over vote reform

Jerusalem Post Staff
Prof. Yigael Yadin yesterday warned that his Democratic Movement for Change may not join the government coalition unless its demands on the electoral reform and the future of the Health Ministry are met.

The warning was apparently designed to offset National Religious Party pressures to sharply limit the number of regions under the new electoral system. It was also designed to force the Likud to incorporate the Health Ministry into the Ministry of Social Betterment which has been offered the DMC.

The argument over electoral reform is currently centering on whether the country should be divided into six regions (as the NRP suggests), ten as the Likud proposes, or 16 as the DMC insists.

El Eyal, who heads the DMC information division, said last night that anything less than 15 regions will make a mockery of the reform.

Zvi Bernstein, the NRP's secretary-general, told The Jerusalem Post his party will not agree to ten regions.

The argument is complicated because the Likud-NRP coalition agreement gives the latter a right to veto some aspects of the proposed reform. Yadin was giving in to more than it was bound to by this agreement.

Yadin told a party meeting in Haifa last night that Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich had told him in the presence of Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Interior Minister Yosef Burg that Burg's NRP has no right to veto the number of regions.

Yadin's statement was made after Begin met Burg and MKs Moshe Nissim (Likud) and Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP) on Friday.

According to Burg, Begin had said the Likud will not agree to any proposal which will be harmful or detrimental to the NRP. The NRP leaders complained the proposed reform may harm them because they have no regional power base, but the Likud leaders said decisions will be taken only in tri-party negotiations and that the Likud will stand by its undertaking that no votes will be lost under the new system.

Following these assurances, the NRP ended its boycott of the talks and agreed to send a delegation to today's meeting of a committee to discuss the basic principles of the reform. The four-member committee, chaired by Nissim, will include Meir Zorea (DMC), an unnamed Agudat Yisrael representative, and Ben-Meir.

The DMC has also argued that Health is an integral part of Social Betterment and should therefore be incorporated in one ministry. The Likud's election platform also says so, it added.

Yadin argued that the electoral reform and the future of the Health Ministry were among the decisive issues which led his party to return to the negotiating table.

He also said he wanted the negotiations ended by Wednesday, when the movement's council meets.

Eight arrested for latest terror acts

Jerusalem Post Staff
Security forces have arrested eight Arabs alleged to have carried out last week's bombings in Tel Aviv's Carmel Market and Jerusalem's Bechof Shamal — the army spokesman announced on Friday.

The spokesman said that the eight men — members of two cells of Nalf Hawatma's Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) — were also responsible for eight other terrorist acts, including the bombing in Petah Tikva early this month which killed one woman and injured several other persons.

Members of one of the cells, based in Nablus, were arrested following the interrogation of an Arab apprehended on Wednesday after planning a bomb under a clothing stall in Tel Aviv's Carmel Market, the spokesman said. The bomb exploded a few minutes later, injuring 11 persons.

The same cell was responsible for a bombing on July 5 in the Petah Tikva market, in which one woman was killed and 30 others wounded. The second cell, based in Ramallah, was responsible for six terrorist attempts, mostly involving

bombs on buses, the spokesman said. Other actions attributed to the Ramallah group — which operated independently of the Nablus cell — are the placing of bombs in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda, Kikar Zahal and Rehov Shammal during the past two months.

In the light of the recent spate of bombings, the police are planning to improve the system of bomb disposal pits and are looking into expanding the Civil Guard.

Following the bombings in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Beersheba last week, National Police Commander Rav Nitzav Haim Tavori on Friday called together the police high command to evaluate the situation. They concluded that the police are properly prepared for terror attempts, the police spokesman said last night.

The police spokesman could not say exactly how the additional Civil Guards, who will patrol during the daytimes as well as at night, would be recruited. One possibility, he said, was to recruit old-age pensioners. He did say, however, that the Civil Guard would remain a largely volunteer group.

The police have also issued a special appeal to vendors in the open-air markets, to keep a special lookout for suspicious objects. Two of the three bombs last week, in Tel Aviv and Beersheba, were in markets. (Leader - Page 3)

Begin favours return to Ikrit and Bir'im

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said on Friday he has always favoured returning the dispossessed villagers of Ikrit and Bir'im to their homes, but final decision on the subject rested with the cabinet, whose opinion he could not forecast.

Speaking on Television Begin said the government would probably appoint a special ministerial committee to deal with the subject. The committee would consult with the Knesset committee formed to debate the return of the Maronite and Greek Orthodox villagers to their homes in

the upper Galilee near the Lebanese border, he added.

"We will try to reach an arrangement that will be supported by as large a part of the Knesset as possible," Begin said. He stressed the humanitarian aspect of the affair, especially about the villagers of Bir'im, whose return the Supreme Court had already ordered. The court's ruling must be honoured, Begin said, but he added that there were numerous problems connected with the return which must be worked out.

Arab troops clamp down on Lebanese refugee camps

BEIRUT (UPI) — Troops of the Arab peacekeeping force yesterday moved into positions around Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the first step to be implemented in a Syrian-sponsored peace plan aimed at eventually ending fighting in the south of the country.

Syrian troops of the 30,000-man peacekeeping force set up checkpoints near the entrances of the camps south of Beirut prior to their partial disarmament. It was the first time the Arab troops had moved so close to the sprawling refugee camps since the Lebanese civil war ended last November.

Palestine Liberation Organization members patrolled inside the camps on the southern outskirts of the capital as Arab troops closed in.

The accord, negotiated by Lebanese, Syrian and Palestinian officials six days ago at the Bekaa Valley town of Shtaura and to be im-

plemented within 15 days, reportedly includes the following provisions:

- The boundaries between the camps and neighbouring residential areas to be defined;
- Patrols by PLO men to be carried out inside the camps;
- Carrying weapons and wearing commando uniforms to be forbidden;
- Liaison committees to be formed inside the camps to coordinate with the Arab peacekeeping forces stationed outside;
- The peacekeeping forces to have the right to enter the camps but not take up positions inside — the Lebanese army and security forces to have the same right when they take over the duties of the peacekeeping force;
- Heavy weapons to be moved out of the camps and other arms to be stored at designated locations inside the camps.

Prospects for Egypt-Libya conciliation now doubtful

CAIRO — Prospects for an early meeting between Libyan and Egyptian leaders to settle the dispute which flared into fighting last week were in doubt yesterday after an Egyptian official was quoted as saying no meeting was planned.

The surprise statement, issued late on Friday night, came only 24 hours after Egypt was reported to have accepted a peace plan which included a provision for a high-level meeting in early August.

But Cairo's official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted the Egyptian official as saying: "No political meetings are expected to be held between Egypt and Libya to settle their dispute." The agency did not identify the official.

In an obvious reference to Libya's recruitment of Arab volunteers and call-up of army reservists, the spokesman said: "The regime of (Libyan strongman Col. Muammar) Gaddafi is continuing

to use the same methods. Nothing has changed."

The spokesman's denial that political talks were in the cards represented a setback to mediation efforts carried out by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Jaber and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat.

As the war of words continues the Cairo "Akhabat El-Yom" weekly said yesterday a recently-arrested Libyan agent told Egyptians his training in subversion was supervised by Soviet and Cuban experts and Libyan authorities made him join a so-called army for "liberating" Egypt's western desert.

The agent, Awad Mahmoud, said his training camp was located about nine kilometers from Benghazi. "Soviet experts often paid inspection visits to the camp," he said. "When I first arrived there, I was medically examined by an Arabic-speaking Cuban officer." (Reuters, UPI)

Tank battles in Ethiopia

NAIROBI — Renewed fighting between Ethiopian troops and Somalia-backed secessionist forces was reported yesterday around two strategically important towns in the southeastern Ethiopian region of Ogaden.

The Somalis seeking to wrest control of the semi-desert region from Ethiopia, claimed to have killed "a very large number" of regular

Ethiopian troops in a "fierce battle" Friday at a village near Dire Dawa, a town on the country's main railway to the coast.

The Ethiopian military command, reporting fighting Friday around the town of Harar south of Dire Dawa, claimed "a large number of Somali soldiers were killed and substantial quantities of arms and ammunition were captured." (Reuters, AP)

TO OUR READERS

Owing to the recent increases in the cost of services and raw materials, coupled with the continued devaluation of the Israeli pound, we are forced to raise the price of The Jerusalem Post.

As from tomorrow, August 1, this daily edition of The Jerusalem Post will cost IL5.50, and the Friday edition, including the weekend magazine, IL5.50 (including VAT). This increase will not affect

those readers who have current subscriptions. The paper will continue to be delivered to them at the old rate, until expiry of their subscription.

The new subscription rates, including delivery of the paper direct to your home, are:

1 Month	IL 95
3 Months	IL 250
6 Months	IL 450
One Year	IL 850

(All prices include VAT).

Vance coming to Middle East today with 'some proposals'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance leaves tonight on a 12-day visit to the Middle East, carrying U.S. proposals for the Geneva peace conference planned for October.

The Secretary, who visits Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel, in that order, told the press on Friday that his proposals involve both questions of substance and questions of procedure. "But he declined to detail them."

He said that he would be putting forward the proposals made by Prime Minister Menachem Begin during his recent talks here, and the U.S. would be having some other suggestions as well. Asked whether he approved of Begin's procedural proposals, the Secretary replied:

"As to the proposal as a whole, we will have some proposals that we would prefer to put forward than that, but we will put them forward for discussion."

Vance said that the major issues blocking the Geneva conference remained the same as they have been for many months: Palestinian representation there and the future of the West Bank.

"Those are still the most difficult problems," he said, sounding somewhat more pessimistic about the likelihood of success than President Jimmy Carter.

Vance said that, if he were unsuccessful in bridging the gap between the Arab and Israeli positions on Palestinian representation at Geneva during his current trip, further efforts would be undertaken in September at the opening session of the UN General Assembly. Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and his Arab counterparts are expected to attend that meeting.

The Secretary indicated that the Soviet Union has informed the U.S. that it is "willing to use their influence with some of the parties to urge them to exhibit flexibility, which will be necessary if we are going to be able to get to Geneva."

Vance said that, before leaving for the Middle East, he was meeting with Soviet officials here in Washington to discuss the question.

The major stumbling block in the way of the conference is Palestinian representation — Israel refuses to accept the PLO at Geneva while the Arabs insist on PLO participation. Asked whether he will be meeting with the PLO during this visit, Vance replied: "I do not expect that there will be any meeting with the PLO during this trip."

Vance admitted that the question of legal title to the West Bank remains open. (Jordan rule there was never generally recognized). Asked who has legal right to it, Vance replied: "There is, I think, an open question as to who has legal right to the West Bank."

Question: "If the question is open,



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance tells a news conference at the State Department on Friday that he will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna in early September to discuss a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement. (UPI telephoto)

how can it be illegal for Israel to move in there (with settlements)?"

Vance: "It is possible that with neither having a right, it is illegal for any third party to have a right. I think that is understandable."

On other matters, Vance made these points:

• He doesn't know whether it will be known absolutely by the end of his mission whether the Geneva conference can be convened. "We have said consistently that we believe it is important to have a well-prepared conference and I still believe that to be the case. Therefore I think we must do everything within our power to try and reach a such agreement as is possible on both substance and procedure before going to Geneva."

• The U.S. has not received any direct signals from the PLO that it is willing to change its attitude towards Israel. "We have received nothing directly from them," he said.

• Indirect signals, from third par-

ties, were "sufficiently unclear at this point...that I would hesitate at this point to indicate what they are, and I want to check first-hand with those who have communicated this information to us...to find out exactly by what it has been said."

• Begin's acceptance of the concept of a UN peacekeeping presence in Southern Lebanon was "positive" and "pleased" the U.S. Vance said that he would discuss the proposal with the Lebanese.

In explaining why the U.S. refuses to deal with the PLO, the Secretary appeared to offer a different explanation from that given by American officials in the past.

Carter and other U.S. officials have always rejected recognition of the PLO because that organization refuses to acknowledge Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. On Friday, however, Vance cited America's commitments to Israel

during the September 1975 interim agreement as the reason why the U.S. does not deal with the PLO.

As the President said, there has yet been no suggestion by the Palestinians that they were prepared to do the things which President Carter outlined," he said.

"In the absence of that, we feel ourselves constrained by the agreements we made in Sinai II not to have any discussions with them." At the time, Washington and Jerusalem signed a secret memorandum of agreement — later leaked to the press — which included the following article: "The U.S. will continue to adhere to its present policy with respect to the PLO, whereby it will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO so long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council resolutions 242 and 338."

That same article also had the U.S. promising Israel to seek "to concert its position and strategy with Israel with regard to the participation of any other additional states" at the Geneva conference. It is understood that the participation at a subsequent phase of the conference of any possible additional state, group or organization will require this agreement of all the initial participants," the article said.

Together with Carter's press conference statement last week — that the U.S. position is the Palestinians "ought to be represented" at Geneva — the Vance reference to the "constraint" of the final agreement seemed to indicate somewhat of an erosion of the U.S. position toward the PLO and away from that of Israel's. Also disconcerting to some Israeli sources here was the fact that both Carter and Vance are apparently using the terms "Palestinians" and "PLO" interchangeably.

But it was unclear whether these represented semantic or substantive changes. American officials insisted there has been no change in U.S. policy.

Asked about a report that he would be carrying a proposal for an Israeli trusteeship over Judea/Samaria during which time a referendum would be held determining the future of this area, the Secretary replied: "Let me remind you of what I said before: That if we have suggestions to make during this trip, we would be making them to the parties rather than making them publicly."

"We believe, and the parties agree, that if we are going to play an effective role, the best way that we can play an effective role is to make any suggestions to the parties, to make them directly to the parties, in confidence, and then receive their comments on those specific proposals — which can then be discussed with the other parties, rather than making them public. And we are going to adhere to that procedure. Therefore, I think it is inappropriate and would not be constructive for me to go into any specifics of what we might be suggesting to the parties."

Secretary will present 'Carter plan'

By ANAN SAFADI
Post-Middle East Affairs Editor

The U.S. proposal which Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will be carrying when he arrives in the Middle East tomorrow are essentially those put forward by President Jimmy Carter, according to well-informed sources.

The sources said that Carter's subsequent talks with Arab and Israeli leaders had only served to consolidate his conviction that the so-called "Carter Plan" — as the proposals have become known in official Washington — still represents the best means of bridging the gap between the Arab and Israeli camps.

Carter's main emphasis, now as it was in March, is on the achievement of a full-fledged Middle East peace, in return for which he would like Israel to give up most of the territories captured from the Arabs in the 1967 war, with only "minor adjustments" to the pre-war borders.

The President's concept of a transition period — of between 5 and 10 years — during which Israel would be allowed to retain "defensive positions" beyond the "permanent" and recognized borders, will also be put forward by Vance, the sources say. Carter would like the final borders to be determined at an early stage — if possible at Geneva this year.

Carter reportedly still envisions an ultimate settlement which would involve foreign peace-keeping forces and electronic monitoring equipment in buffer zones separating the Arabs and Israel, an idea also put forward last March.

The American president appears to have left open the question of the political future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Vance is due to set off tonight for Cairo on a tour of five Arab countries and Israel, in a bid to narrow the gaps between the two camps prior to the reconvening of the Geneva Middle East conference before the end of this year. In contrast to Carter, who last week said that the conference will be held in October "barring unforeseen difficulties," the Secretary seems less optimistic over the prospects of getting the parties together at such an early date.

At his press conference on Friday, reported above, Vance said that further meetings with the parties will be likely if his mission this week is successful. He indicated that the main stumbling blocks are likely to be the question of Palestinian representation at Geneva and the future status of the West Bank, two issues on which the Arabs demand an "understanding" before Geneva.

Middle East observers detected a softening in the U.S. Administration's stand on Palestinian representation when Vance said he was going to check at first hand with those Arab nations which are mediating with Palestinian leaders, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, with regard to Geneva.

It was not clear whether PLO representation at Geneva was being considered in the current U.S. Middle East peace initiative. The Americans have pledged not to consider the matter "as long as the PLO continues to challenge Israel's right to exist."

Vance's second voyage to this region has been labelled a test for Carter, who has gone considerably further than any of his predecessors in laying out what amounts to an American formula for an overall Middle East settlement.

The Carter approach was recently translated into what Vance referred to as substantive and procedural proposals aimed at narrowing the gap between the conceptions put forward by Premier Menachem Begin and Arab leaders. The Americans insist that their own proposals do not constitute an ultimate peace plan, and that the would still have to be negotiated by the parties involved.

On his recent visit to Washington, Begin suggested that Israel and the neighbouring Arab states go to

Geneva or elsewhere in October and set up bilateral committees to negotiate the elements of separate bilateral peace treaties without preconditions. Begin indicated that Israel would be largely forthcoming in its territorial concessions in the Golan and Sinai, but he asserted Israel's determination to maintain a presence in the West Bank. The Arabs, on the other hand, insisted that a formula, taking into consideration their terms, be outlined before the negotiations start.

Cairo's semi-official "Al-Ahram" newspaper yesterday revealed details of a "united position" agreed upon by the Arab states in advance of Vance's visit. The plan calls for:

- Israel withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, "as well as a proposed timetable for this withdrawal";
- The creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip;
- Termination of the state of war between Israel and the Arabs.

The paper said that the Egyptians have prepared a "file of maps, whose examination may become necessary" during the talks with Vance. The paper significantly sidestepped the issue of the Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference — an issue which "Al-Ahram" said will figure prominently in Vance's talks with Arab leaders.

ing much more open to the prospect of recognizing Israel, have been able to overcome Assad's opposition remains to be seen.

The reduction of the role of the PLO from that of sole and unchallenged representative of the Palestinian people to a role of equal contender for a mandate from the Palestinian people, along with any

(Continued on page 2, col. 8)

NEWS SPOTLIGHT Arabs formulate plan close to U.S. position

By ANAN SAFADI
and DAVID BERNSTEIN

Arab leaders have been spending the past few weeks formulating a joint position in advance of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's impending visit to the Middle East. This stand is far closer to known U.S. views than anything publicly announced by the present Israeli government.

First indications of the concerted effort to arrive at a joint Arab position came two weeks ago, with Jordan's King Hussein flying to Alexandria, Riyadh and Damascus. It was apparently decided on these visits that Hussein would return to Amman to thrash out the details of the plan, which would then be submitted for the final approval of the other three Arab leaders involved — Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Hafes Assad of Syria and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

Hussein's emissary Sharif Abdul-Hamid Sharaf, Chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, has spent the past week revisiting Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia with the proposed plan. It has been learned that the Arab plan carried by Sharaf marks a radical departure from the 1974 Rabat Arab Summit's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole representative of the Palestinian people." It also departs from the "three none" of the 1967 Khartoum Summit and contains the following points:

- Israel withdrawal to the 1967 borders, with any minor adjustments to be made on a quid pro quo basis;
- Demilitarization of territories evacuated by Israel and international guarantees for the

territorial integrity of all states in the area;

- Legal recognition of Israel and termination of the state of war with her;
- A plebiscite, to be conducted under the auspices of a neutral body (possibly the UN or even the Arab League), which would determine the nature of a future Palestinian political entity on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and define what links, if any, this entity should have with Jordan or any other state in the area.

Following the plebiscite, the Palestinians themselves would elect their leadership by democratic process, with the PLO vying with any other political body or bodies that might care to challenge it.

This plan, which will be presented to Vance when he arrives in the Middle East tomorrow, differs substantially from anything the Arabs have put forward in the past:

The acceptance in principle of border rectifications, albeit minor and on a quid pro quo basis, marks a departure from the long-standing Arab refusal to countenance the surrender of "a single inch" of the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

The acceptance of demilitarization of all areas evacuated by Israel without the demand for a reciprocal demilitarization of areas on the Israeli side of the 1967 boundaries is another retreat from the past Arab position, which stipulated that any restriction on the deployment of troops would have to be mutually agreed.

The readiness to accord Israel legal recognition both negates the traditional Arab refusal to recognize the legitimacy of the Jewish State and goes very much further than the

studiously noncommittal acceptance of Israel's existence hinted at from time to time in the past. There is likely to be some difficulty over the acceptability of this point, particularly on the part of Syria's President Assad, who has recently gone on record as remaining obdurately opposed to such recognition. Whether or not Sadat and Hussein, who have given the impression of be-

ing much more open to the prospect of recognizing Israel, have been able to overcome Assad's opposition remains to be seen.

The reduction of the role of the PLO from that of sole and unchallenged representative of the Palestinian people to a role of equal contender for a mandate from the Palestinian people, along with any

(Continued on page 2, col. 8)

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Israeli mime artist Ya'acov Noy spent six hours inside a chimpanzee's cage at Miami's Crandon Park Zoo last Wednesday while bewildered spectators gaped back in awe. One zoo visitor

appeared in white face and mimicked the mime. Noy shared a complex of cages with three other more familiar simians, "Colonel, Samantha, and Duchess."

(AP radiophoto)

Terminally ill U.S. youth fulfills wish to see Israel



ALLAN BERNMAN receiving a parting gift from an El Al air hostess before boarding the plane that took him back to New York for continued treatment.

(Israel Sun)

Allan Bernman, an 18-year-old from the U.S. who suffers from a terminal disease and wanted to see Israel, was able to fulfill his wish by completing a 24-day tour of the country and flew back to New York for urgent treatment.

Bernman has to check into hospital every 25 days. His visit was timed so that he could enjoy the visit between two sessions of treatment.

A month ago Bernman — an active sportsman, mainly in basketball and weightlifting — decided that he must see Israel. After collecting money

for the fare he was ready to go. He accepted that "state-of-the-art" medical treatment was almost impossible to obtain at the height of the tourist season.

After the New York "Daily News" published Bernman's story, El Al officials vowed to get him on a flight even if it meant sitting in one of the stewardesses' folding seats.

After more than three weeks of touring the whole country Bernman said "I didn't believe the country could be so beautiful." He added that he plans to return next year "if I am lucky and still alive."

U.S. synagogue levelled

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee (AP). — An explosion levelled a synagogue Friday night, but police said there were no immediate reports of injuries.

Authorities said the blast destroyed the Beth Shalom Synagogue in the southern section of the city.

Vandals desecrate Paris synagogue

PARIS (JTA). — Paris main synagogue, the "Rue de la Victoire," was desecrated on Wednesday night by unknown vandals who scribbled anti-Semitic slogans on the walls and tried to break into the main hall.

Cedar's rings reflect Mount Scopus history

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fat years and the lean on Mount Scopus — the years of birth, siege and resurrection — can be read in the rings of a cedar which was itself part of the adventure of Scopus' past four decades.

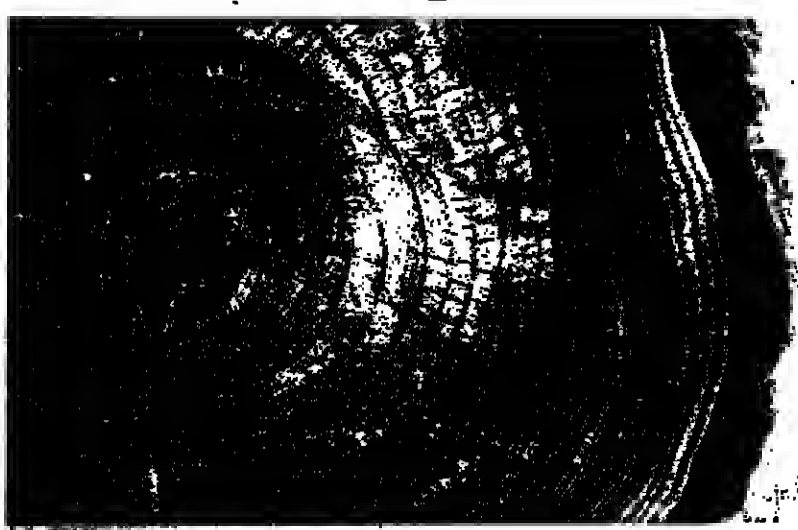
The tree, felled in a storm two years ago, was found by Hebrew University botanists to reveal in its cross-section a clear accounting of the hill's recent history.

The 19 years of siege between 1948 and 1967, when Scopus was an isolated enclave behind Jordanian lines, are reflected in the 19 narrow rings bunched near its outer rim. The narrowness reflects the lack of irrigation during the siege period when the trees had to suffice with the 600 millimetres of rainfall each year.

The three rings growing during 1967-70 are somewhat wider, showing the resumption of irrigation on an irregular basis. The final four rings, similar to the pre-1947 rings, are wider still, showing regular irrigation with the full revival of the Mount Scopus Botanical Garden.

The cedar grew from one of the 145 seedlings smuggled out of Lebanon in 1931 by Prof. Alexander Eig, the founder of the garden, and two colleagues. (Mandatory authorities prohibited the import of seedlings without quarantine.)

The lack of irrigation — about 400



Cross-section of Mount Scopus cedar shows lack of irrigation during armistice years 1948-1967.

(Shulamit Felchtwenger)

millimetres are needed to supplement the annual rainfall — not only caused narrow trunks but stunted growth. A number of Prof. Eig's cedars planted in the courtyard of the Jewish Agency on King George Street at the same time as the Mount Scopus seedlings are about three times as tall as the 4.5m. Scopus cedars.

Michael Avishai, director of the botanical garden, notes that the Scopus cedars are planted in the most difficult part of the mountain. "It's covered with flintstone and there's practically no earth." If a donor can be found, he said, some good soil would be laid down to ensure dampness and enrich the underground layers.

New bus fares tomorrow

Bus fares will go up by an average of 25 per cent from tomorrow, the Knesset Finance Committee decided last week.

A spokesman for the Transport Ministry said that fares on urban routes will go up as follows:

From IL1.10 to IL1.40;
IL1.60 to IL2.20;
IL1.70 to IL2.30;
IL1.80 to IL2.50;
IL2.20 to IL2.80;
IL2.30 to IL3.00.

The spokesman added that passengers on Egged routes costing IL1.40 will be able to purchase a 25-ride multiple-journey ticket for IL28.00, a saving of 18 per cent.

A multiple-journey ticket for youths and students up to the age of 18, good for 30 rides, will cost IL15.00 — a saving of 33 per cent. The elderly will be able to purchase a 20-ride ticket for IL18.00, a saving of 35 per cent.

A monthly ticket, good for 50 rides, will cost IL52 — a saving of 25 per cent. On Dan routes, a 25-ride multiple-journey ticket will cost IL28.00 (good only for rides normally costing IL4.00). A 25-ride student ticket will cost IL29.00; a 25-ride youth ticket will cost IL17.00; a 25-ride ticket for the elderly will cost IL23; and a 23-

ride ticket for the blind will cost IL16.

The spokesman noted that multiple-journey tickets purchased at the present price can be used for a week after the new prices come into effect, and until the end of the month if the fare-difference is added.

The following are the new fares on inter-urban routes, with the old fare in brackets:

Tel Aviv-Netanya — IL7.00 (IL6.50);
Tel Aviv-Jerusalem — IL17.00 (IL14.00);
Tel Aviv-Haifa — IL20.00 (IL18.00);
Tel Aviv-BeerSheva — IL20.00 (IL17.00);
Tel Aviv/Jerusalem-Eilat — IL22.00 (IL17.00);
Haifa-BeerSheva — IL14.00 (IL12.00);
Haifa-Netanya — IL17.00 (IL16.00);
Haifa-Netanya — IL12.00 (IL10.00);
Haifa-Kiryat Ata — IL13.00 (IL12.00);
Afula-Tel Aviv — IL17.00 (IL14.00);
Jerusalem-Kiryat Gat — IL14.00 (IL11.50);
Jerusalem-Eilat Be'er — IL22.00 (IL20.00);
Jerusalem-Beit Shimon — IL19.00 (IL17.00);
Jerusalem-B.C. Airport — IL15.00 (IL13.00);
Tel Aviv-Rishon LeZion — IL13.00 (IL12.50);
Tel Aviv-Be'erSheva — IL14.50 (IL13.50);
Tel Aviv-Kiryat Gat — IL12.00 (IL10.50);
Ashdod-Jerusalem — IL17.00 (IL14.00);
BeerSheva-Dimona — IL15.50 (IL15.00);
BeerSheva-Arad — IL15.00 (IL14.50);
Arad-Eilat Be'er — IL15.00 (IL14.50).

Girl, 19, drowns at Rishon beach

RAMLE (Itim). — The body of a 19-year-old girl was retrieved from the sea early Friday morning at the Rishon LeZion beach following a moonlight swim on Thursday night.

Her boyfriend, who came to the beach with her but refrained from entering the water, ran for help when he heard her screams. He tried to enlist some nearby people but they were afraid to go into the stormy sea. Various lifesaving units were then called in, including an Air Force helicopter and a Navy patrol boat.

After the area was lit with flares, the girl's body was discovered some 200 metres from shore. Her body was retrieved by a joint effort of all the lifesaving personnel. A doctor administered artificial respiration, but his efforts failed.

Rise seen in U.S. rehabilitation aid

Technical aid from American institutions to develop rehabilitation services in Israel is expected to increase, following the recommendation by visiting experts from the U.S. the Welfare Ministry has announced.

The aid would concentrate on developing better diagnostic services and new methods of job training for the handicapped.

The recommendation comes from a subcommittee of the American-Israel Technical Aid Committee, which represents individuals and institutions in the U.S. involved in rehabilitation.

A delegation headed by Alfred P. Miller, Executive Director of the Federation Employment and Guidance Service of New York, last week completed a tour of institutions here. While here they spoke with Israeli colleagues representing the Defence, Labour and Welfare Ministries, the National Insurance Institute, the Joint Distribution Committee, and other agencies concerned with rehabilitation.

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Why central food authority is necessary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Because of interministerial rivalry, the public has not been getting adequate supervision of food standards, an adviser to the Health Minister said on Friday.

Speaking of the Health Ministry proposal to establish a central food authority, Dr. Avi Ellensweig noted that such a commission had been recommended over 10 years ago. But he said because every governmental body jealously defended its own "rights," no such authority had been established.

He noted, for example, that abattoirs are under the jurisdiction of the municipalities and local councils. The same authorities who profit from them are therefore responsible for inspecting them, he noted, hardly an ideal situation.

Agricultural production is the realm of the Agriculture Ministry, but Health Ministry officials have, on occasion, found loads of vegetables which contained dangerous amounts of insecticides. Because the produce had already come to market, there was no means of having the crop destroyed.

Ellensweig said that in Israel, a central food authority is necessary, both because the climate is conducive to food spoilage and because the public is lax in its sanitary habits. Food supervision is still based on a Mandatory statute of 1935, with supplementary rules introduced subsequently.

According to the Health Ministry proposal, the food authority would be responsible for setting policy regarding the sale of agricultural produce, supervising prices and subsidies, and also be responsible for industrial food production. It would also set quality standards for local and imported foodstuffs and test food clinically for impurities.

igil
THIS WEEK
£1,000,000*
(including accumulation)
the First Prize
in Lotto Draw 31/77.
TOMORROW is the last day
for betting in Lotto entries.
*Subject to restructuring

Back-to-school phone-in tomorrow

Education Ministry director-general Eliezer Shmueli and his senior aides will devote all of their working day tomorrow to answering telephone calls from school officials and the public about the coming school year.

Shmueli, announcing the operation on Friday, noted that the Ministry had been conducting similar "phone-in" days for the past year. He said that the Ministry's district managers will be conducting a similar phone-in throughout the week before school opens, to deal with last minute problems.

The Education Ministry release describing the phone-in did not give the numbers to call.

Top U.S. cantor dies

NEW YORK (AP). — Temple Emanu-El said Friday that Arthur M. Wolfson, its cantor for the past 28 years and one of the best-known cantors in the U.S., had died in New Zealand on July 26. Wolfson, 65, had been vacationing with his wife.

SIRENS WILL BE tested in Ashdod today in a one-minute single-tone blast. In the event of a real air attack the tone will undulate.

Gur stresses decisive victories

TEL AVIV. — Chief of Staff Mordechai Gur believes that if another Middle East war breaks out Israel will have to win it quickly and decisively.

He told the World Conference of Keren Hayesod and the United Israel Appeal on Friday that at the end of the Yom Kippur War it was not clear to the world who had won. That had been to Israel's detriment, he said.

A quick and clear victory would prevent the neighbouring countries

and the superpowers from manoeuvring after the war.

Gur also reported that Iraq was trying to develop nuclear weapons with the help of France and might have them operational within five to seven years.

Nonetheless, he thought that conventional weapons would remain more important in a Middle East war than nuclear weapons, at least in the foreseeable future.

THE ISRAEL FESTIVAL 1977

Yosef Tal:
The Death of Moses (Requiem)
Beethoven: *Piano Concerto No. 4*
Beethoven:
"Ein Gedde" ("David in the Wilderness")

Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — IBA.

Conducted by Uri Segal

Piano soloist: Rudolf Buchbinder

Soloists:

Sally Le Sage, soprano

Mira Zalkin, contralto

Alexander Oliver, tenor

Stephen Roberts, baritone

* August 1, Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, 8.30 p.m.

* August 2, Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

— Tickets at agencies —

THE ISRAEL FESTIVAL 1977

Today

* Galina and Valerie Panov with the Bat-Sheva Dance Group, 5.00 and 8.30 p.m., Mann Auditorium.

* Kibbutz Choir — Renaissance, Contemporary and Israeli choral works; conductor, Avner Ral. Tel Aviv Museum, 8.30 p.m.

* Tel Aviv Quartet, 8.30 p.m., Khan, Jerusalem.

Tomorrow

* Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — IBA — Conductor, Uri Segal.

Works by Yosef Tal and Beethoven. Mann Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

* The Theatre Research Group of the Paris Opera — Carolyn Carlson (ballet) Jerusalem Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

— Tickets: agencies —

'Underworld' blast in Jaffa

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A small explosive charge was set off at the Puerto Rico restaurant in Jaffa on Friday night. There were no casualties and damage was minimal.

The owner of the restaurant, Charlie Portel, told police that at about 9 p.m. he heard the sound of a small object thrown onto the roof of a storage shed. He went out to investigate, saw nothing and returned to the restaurant. A few minutes later the charge exploded.

Police said the blast looked like an underworld "settling of accounts." A police sapper said the charge was of about 40 grams of plastic explosive which had made a small hole in the roof.

Elephants, friends on way for circus

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Twenty-one horses, six tigers, three elephants and a chimpanzee — plus assorted monkeys — are now on their way to Israel as part of the Circo Medrano troupe, circus promoter Aharon Berman told a press conference here on Friday.

Berman said the managerie had been put aboard ship at Trieste, along with a version of the Italian circus big top seating 3,000. The tent will be set up next Sunday on the lot at the intersection of Sderot Rokah and Ibn Gvirol here; no ship could be found for the regular 6,000-seater big top, the promoter said.

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Soviets answer Carter with blast on relations

MOSCOW (UPI). — The Soviet Union is accusing the Carter administration of doing "nothing or very little" to improve Soviet-American relations in its first six months in office.

A commentary by authoritative political observer Yuri Kornilov, carried by the official Tass news agency on Friday, warned that relations now are entering a "decisive" period.

The headline commentary appeared intended to answer President Jimmy Carter's speech on Soviet-American relations last week calling for creation of "a relationship of cooperation that will be rooted in the national interests of both sides."

"What has been done in the past six months in the U.S. to ensure the further favorable development of the Soviet-American relationship? What has been done to lift artificial barriers and obstacles hampering trade and economic ties?" Kornilov asked.

"Unfortunately, it should be said: nothing, or very little."

The commentary made no mention, directly or indirectly, of the human rights issue which Carter attempted to lay to rest in his speech by asserting it was "incorrect" for the Soviets to believe that U.S. concern for human rights "is aimed specifically at them or is an attack on their vital interests."

Kornilov concentrated on the arms issue, expounding on the Soviet position that attempts by the U.S. and its North Atlantic Alliance partners to gain "unilateral military advantages" were entirely to blame for the stalemates in arms limitation talks.

Military spending was placing a heavy burden on the economies of both East and West, he said, but asserted that the Soviet Union "will never go against the interest of its security."

"And let no one in the West have any illusions that the Soviet economy, as they say, will not bear an additional load which the supporters of the arms race would like to impose on it," he said. "It will bear it, if necessary."

'MI-5 bugged Wilson'

LONDON (AP). — Britain's counter-espionage agency, MI5, bugged the official Prime Minister's residence at 10 Downing Street several times during Sir Harold Wilson's eight-year tenure, the "Daily Express" reported Friday.

The front-page report by Chapman Pincher followed disclosures that Wilson feuded with MI5 and other security chiefs before he resigned in April, 1976, and claimed there was a group in MI5 hostile to him.

The "Sunday Observer" reported two weeks ago that Wilson has also claimed since he resigned as premier that he believed certain MI5 officials suspected the existence of a Communist cell in his Labour government. The paper also reported that Wilson accused MI5 of

incompetence and of falsely accusing two of his ministers with having Communist connections.

Pincher did not say how 10 Downing Street was bugged, beyond saying it was "under electronic surveillance." He added: "My inquiries suggest that bugs were planted and removed when necessary by a special electronics unit linked with GCHQ — Government Communications Headquarters," the security department that intercepts and decodes foreign diplomatic messages.

The "Express" report coincided with a call by Conservative legislators for an independent inquiry into Wilson's reported allegations of security service incompetence.

Bhutto, freed, says army can't cope

ISLAMABAD (AP). — Pakistan's deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said Friday that the current military government cannot hope to solve the country's political and social crisis.

Bhutto, released with his political rivals from confinement on Thursday, told a cheering group of followers that he was not worried about the impact of the military regime on politics. He said that if the country can progress under martial law, then that rule should continue. Bhutto was deposed when the

military stepped in to halt a worsening political and social climate that had developed after opposition politicians alleged that the national elections held earlier this year were rigged.

New elections will be held in October, President Fazal Elahi Bhudhry officially announced Friday. The presidential order says that after the election, the military regime will revoke the martial law declaration and return the country to civilian rule.



Admitted art forger Tom Keating standing in front of his "spoof" painting of Constable's "Haywain in Reverse" at press conference on Wednesday. Keating, arrested on Friday and charged with conspiracy, deception and fraud, had told the press conference he had painted dozens of fake "Old Masters," mostly of English artists. He was released on bail at \$6,000 and told to appear at the Marlborough Street magistrate's court on August 26. (UPI telephoto)

Crowd cheers as Teng reappears

PEKING (Reuters). — Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping returned to public life last night after 15 months' political exile when he appeared at a Peking football match.

Eighty thousand people packed into the Workers' Stadium applauded as the diminutive 74-year-old deputy-premier took his seat at the centre of the VIP box.

The smiling Teng, wearing a short-sleeved white shirt, waved and acknowledged his welcome by applauding himself in Chinese fashion.

Teng, who was rehabilitated by the Communist Party Central Committee a week ago, was flanked by several senior leaders, including two vice-premiers and Peking Mayor Wu Tsh.

Teng was purged last year at the height of a bitter power struggle between moderates and radicals led by Madame Chiang Ching, widow of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He has now won back all his old posts including those of party vice-chairman and vice-premier, while Madame Mao and other members of her "gang of four" have now been purged themselves.

Wave of mass murders in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP). — Hundreds of police officers were on the street here on Friday in response to a cryptic hint that the psychopathic killer who called himself "Son of Sam" might strike again on the anniversary of his first slaying — and add to the week's U.S. toll of 25 people slain in mass murders.

But the stake-out failed to turn up the elusive killer. The manhunt has thus far cost the New York Police Department nearly \$7m.

It was a year ago in the early hours of July 29 that 18-year-old Donna Laurie was killed by a bullet from a 44-caliber Bulldog revolver, and her girlfriend wounded, as they sat in a car, outside Laurie's apartment building in the Bronx.

Since then, four other persons have been shot to death and five others wounded by the crazed gunman in the Baiting Bay Park area of the Bronx and in the Queens borough

neighbourhoods of Flushing, Bayside, Floral Park and Forest Hills.

Twenty-five persons have died in mass murders in the U.S. during the last week, the most recent in Miami on Wednesday. Three men posing as power company employees broke up a rock band rehearsal in a middle class neighbourhood seldom troubled by crime and methodically shot eight people, six of whom died.

A Miami police spokesman said the killers "were looking for something" and had searched the house, leaving bureau drawers open and papers and clothes scattered. Robbery seemed the most likely motive.

The occupants, who had been rehearsing a new rock music act, were bound with neckties and handkerchiefs, lined up in a row and shot with a large caliber weapon.

One week ago, Prospect, Connecticut firemen picking through the charred ruins of Fred Beaudoin's home found the bodies of Beaudoin's wife, Cheryl, their seven children and a youngster who had stayed the night. Some of the bodies were bound and gagged. Beaudoin's foster brother has been charged with arson and murder.

On the same day, a secretary arriving for work in a Park Ridge, Illinois, office building found four men's bodies piled in an elevator. Police said the four were shot in execution-style. No one has been arrested in the shootings.

Last Saturday, six persons were shot and killed by semi-automatic rifle fire as they left a bar in Klamath Falls, Oregon. A 26-year-old unemployed truck driver has been charged in connection with the slayings.

Major quake in Solomons

GOLDEN, Colorado. — A major earthquake struck the Solomon Islands in the Pacific Ocean at about 1:00 p.m. Israel time on Friday, the National Earthquake Information Service reported. There were no early reports of casualties or damage.

Several hours later, a medium strength tremor shook Banja Luka in central Yugoslavia. No casualties or damage were reported.

The Solomon Island quake, which registered 7.3 on the Richter scale, was centred off the South Coast of Bougainville in the Solomons, which is about 700 kms. to the northwest of Guadalcanal where two major earthquakes on April 20 and 21 killed 12 persons.

The Yugoslav tremor measured between four and five degrees on the 11-point Mercalli scale and was the

50th in a series of light tremors which have occurred since last April. A previous earthquake in October 1969 killed 16 people and heavily damaged the town.

The problem of how to predict earthquakes still has the international scientific world stumped. However, the U.S. government has been funding animal behaviour projects for the last few years in an effort to corroborate Chinese claims that such creatures as pigs, cows, and horses make frenzied efforts to flee into the open when an earthquake is imminent.

The Chinese successfully predicted three of the six major earthquakes that hit China in 1975 — although they failed to forecast the Tangshan disaster of July 28, where death estimates range from 100,000 to 750,000 people. (AP, Reuters)

Ivory Coast: No bribes, please

PARIS (AP). — "A communique from the Presidency of the Republic of the Ivory Coast," the Paris newspaper advertisement begins.

"Corruption is an epidemic that the Ivory Coast wants to avoid at any price," it says, going on to explain that the Ivory Coast has a new law against "odious practices."

The President of the Republic wishes to make it clear, once again, that no one ever insulted him by proposing any kind of commission for an advantage," it adds. "And he would never conceive of losing his dignity, all his dignity, in the eyes of his people that has given him its confidence since 1944, by accepting even the smallest commission."

Anyone who asks for a commission in the name of the Ivory Coast President, Felix Houphouët-Boigny, "should be considered a cheat and treated as such," it says.

A spokesman for the Ivory Coast embassy in Paris said the ad was placed in the afternoon daily "Le Monde" on orders from home.

But why now? Were there any charges of bribery? "There was a change of government recently in the Ivory Coast and it was possible that people could think that it might have something to do with the problem," the spokesman responded.

The 81-year-old Prime Minister has long advocated prohibition, which is enshrined in the Indian constitution as a directive principle of state policy but is at present enforced in only two states — Tamil Nadu and Desai's home state of Gujarat.

Alaska oil flows

VALDEZ, Alaska (AP). — Oil reached the southern terminus of the trans-Alaska pipeline on Thursday, 38 days after the line began operations and nine years after the U.S.'s largest pool of crude was discovered in Prudhoe Bay.

The oil's flow south took considerably longer than first anticipated because of several accidents, including a large explosion at a pumping station that either halted or slowed the oil flow for extended periods.

Nkomo confers with Castro

MIAMI (AP). — Rhodesian Black Nationalist Joshua Nkomo has arrived in Havana to meet with Cuban leaders, Havana Radio reported Friday.

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said Nkomo arrived Thursday at the airport by Blas Roca, president of Cuba's Communist Party. Published reports in London quoted Nkomo as saying he planned to ask President Fidel Castro for arms to continue guerrilla warfare against white Rhodesia.

Flames in Spain

CIUDAD REAL, Spain (AP). — Four petrol tanker cars caught fire and exploded at a railroad station early Friday, forcing the evacuation of thousands of persons in this city in south-central Spain. The cause of the explosions is under investigation.

Hospital sources said 60 to 70 persons required treatment for shock. Residents of four districts were evacuated from their homes as the fire jumped from one tanker to the next. The blaze was put under control after four hours. Damage to the railroad installations was reported heavy.

FBI probing Nixon link to Hoffa disappearance

DETROIT (AP). — Former Teamster Union boss James Hoffa disappeared from a suburban Detroit parking lot two years ago yesterday, and now the Federal Bureau of Investigation reportedly is stepping up its campaign to find out what happened to him.

U.S. Attorney Philip Van Dam says the FBI wants to talk with former Nixon Administration officials to see if Hoffa's parole had any connection with his disappearance.

According to reports Friday in "The Detroit News," the agency has begun extensive investigations into possible offences — no matter how small — by those it believes know what happened to Hoffa. FBI agents hope the investigation will pressure those people hard enough so that someone will talk.

Hoffa is believed to have been murdered, although his body has not been found.

More than 200 FBI agents have worked on the Hoffa case, interviewing some 10,000 persons over the

past two years. Now there are a half-dozen agents working on the case. Hoffa had been paroled from federal prison by President Richard Nixon on condition that he stay out of Teamster politics. Hoffa had been jailed for suborning witnesses at his trial for previous offences.

Before he vanished, Hoffa accused Teamster officials, including President Frank Fitzsimmons, of making a deal with the Nixon White House to get that stipulation.

"The government wants to talk to former Nixon aides to determine if the parole may or may not fit into the motive for Hoffa's disappearance. Who was interested in the parole? Maybe the same people who were interested in the disappearance," Van Dam said.

In another development, a Federal judge on Friday ordered the government not to inspect a box of materials belonging to Nixon until a hearing could be held in the case.

The government wants to make an inventory of foreign gifts Nixon received while in office, and is seeking access to the box of materials which includes records of the gifts.

More violence in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG (UPI). — South African riot police in camouflage uniforms fired birdshot and rubber bullets and used service revolvers to disperse crowds of stone-throwing blacks in Soweto yesterday, police said.

At least four blacks were wounded and more than 50 arrested during the violence, which followed Friday's unrest when two black youths were shot dead.

Police said the incidents occurred in Dobsonville and Kewest, where a crowd of about 200 blacks stoned buses, causing extensive damage.

Friday's shootings — of a girl and a would-be robber — came at the end of a week of unrest in Soweto and townships around the capital city, Pretoria, where more than 20,000

black school children boycotted classes.

By late Friday afternoon the tension had boiled over and the chief magistrate of Johannesburg had banned a meeting, proposed for today, of Soweto's interim management body, the "Committee of 10."

The committee wanted to ask the public for its support of the blueprint worked out to allow the residents of the township — with 1.2 million inhabitants, South Africa's largest city — to govern themselves.

But such a plan runs counter to Pretoria's separate development policies which call for black self-government only in the tribal homelands, and not in the urban areas surrounding the white cities.

WALL STREET WEEK

Bear jumps out of woods

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market suffered its sharpest drop in more than a year-and-a-half this past week, faced with a barrage of adverse business and economic news.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks fell 33.35 to 890.07, for its worst weekly showing since it gave up 41.87 points Dec. 3-4 of 1976.

The selloff hit its peak in a 19.77-point slide on Wednesday that swept the average to an 18-month low.

The damage was equally evident in other market indicators that until recently had been faring considerably better than the Dow.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index of more than 1,500 common stocks lost 1.58 to 54.12, and the American Stock Exchange

market value index dropped 2.98 to 120.30.

"The bear jumped out of the woods," said Anthony J. Corra, a market analyst at E.F. Hutton and Co. "The reality of a slowdown in the economy began to sink in even though it has been discussed for months."

There was fuel for concern in the government's report that the index of leading economic indicators dropped 0.6 per cent in June. At the same time, fears of rising interest rates were resurfacing. A \$5b. bulge in the basic measure of the money supply stirred new speculation that the federal reserve might be beginning a new round of credit tightening.

Oneq Shabbat
נאכל שבת

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August 1977 — Programme in English

- August 5 8.30 p.m. **THE LITERARY TRADITION OF PERSIAN JEWRY**
Professor Herbert Paper, Dean of Graduate Studies, HUC-JIR Cincinnati
- August 12 8.30 p.m. **THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND WORLD JEWRY**
Rabbi Richard Hirsch, World Union for Progressive Judaism
- August 19 8.30 p.m. **WHAT'S NEW IN JEWISH MUSIC?**
Mr. Dan Bleicher, HUC-JIR Jerusalem
- August 26 8.30 p.m. **ARON IN THE NEGEV**, lecture with slides
Professor Abraham Biran, Director of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology, HUC-JIR Jerusalem

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

this week at the israel museum jerusalem

- Free guided tours in English, Sun. and Wed. 11 a.m., Main Entrance Upper Entrance Hall
- Tue., Aug. 2 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. **ART FILM CLUB: THE PRODUCERS (U.S.A. 1967)**, directed by Mel Brooks, with Gene Wilder and Zero Mostel. Short film: Cartoon **CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT** FILM: "Bedknobs and Broomsticks." (Walt Disney)
- Mon., Aug. 1 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. **MIME AND PUPPET THEATRE: "The Story of Colours"** and "The Keyhole." ages 3-9
- Wed., Aug. 3 3.30 p.m. **FILM FROM KOLNOA L'ANNOIR: "Countdown to Bangor"** (British, with Hebrew subtitles)
- Thurs., Aug. 4 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. **MEN AND GODS OF EGYPT** — evening with film-maker Joel Treiber who will present his unique film on Pharaonic and contemporary Egypt. Text in Hebrew. Questions and answers. Hebrew, English and French.

AT THE ROCKEFELLER MUSEUM: Roman mosaic pavement from Nabulus, 3-4 cent. C.E. Special exhibits: Pottery vessels, Early Canaanite Period I (ca. 3000 B.C.E.), Tel. Kition, Beit Shean Valley

EXHIBIT OF THE MONTH: Diego Rivera: Mining with Indian slaves, a cartoon for a mural at the palace of Cortes, Cuernavaca, Mexico. lent by Mr. Huzar, Schwartz, Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem Municipality

Exchange of Parking Cards

Drivers who have parking cards of the old price can change them for cards of the new price (on paying the balance) at:

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Linkage	Principal and interest linked to the consumer price index. Linkage differentials: 80% of last index published before the payment date and base index
Tax limitation and exemption	Income tax on interest will not exceed 35%. Linkage differentials on capital are exempt from tax (*)
Type of bonds and nominal value	The bonds are issued as registered only in denominations of 100 Israeli pounds and higher
Price to the public	The bonds are sold to the public at 100% of their par value. These prices are in force for the first two days only. On the third day and onward, accumulated interest is added to the purchase price
Purchase	The bonds are available at all Banking Institutions and Stock Exchange Members. No commission is charged on purchases made during the period of issue
Registration at the Stock Exchange	The new series will be registered and traded at Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, 4 months after the end of sales

(*) Section 9 (B) of the New Income Tax Ordinance

THIS WEEK at the TEL-AVIV MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 28th Street, Beit Hamelch
NESTOR PHOTOGRAPHERS, 1840-1977
Graphics: Heli and Heli Hall
Helen Holmstein, Fashion
FROM THE MACCABEES TO THE MACCABIM
International exhibition of children's drawings, in cooperation with the World Maccabee Organization
MARK HUSHPAN, TIME OUT

SHABBATAR BUT

August 6, 11 a.m. Moderator: V. Lili
VISITING HOURS: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.
Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Tues. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-10 p.m.
Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Library 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Sat. night, 7-11 p.m.
The new Museum building will be open on Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., entrance free.
Friends of the Israel Museum: The Kivla Bulletin will not appear in August, and in September.

JOHN THE FRIENDS OF THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM

Saudi effort to ward off Soviet thrust

By KHADRE NASSAR

AMMAN (Reuters). — Saudi Arabia appears to be using its diplomatic skill and economic resources to keep Soviet influence away from its doorstep.

Conservative Saudi Arabia, protector of Islam's holy places, is strongly anti-communist and as such does not wish to allow the Soviets to set foot in neighbouring countries, according to political sources here.

It is now launching an anti-communist campaign on two fronts — in leftist Somalia and Marxist South Yemen, which acquired Saudi diplomatic recognition in March last year.

South Yemen President Salem Robay Ali is due to make his first visit to Saudi Arabia today to discuss, among other things, Red Sea security, bilateral relations and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Saudi sources said a recent visit by the Somali president Siad Barre to the Saudi capital, Riyadh, was a success. His talks with King Khalid covered vital matters, including the newly-independent state of Djibouti, Red Sea security and relations between the two countries. They also discussed the tense situation on the Somali-Ethiopian border, the sources added.

The visit by President Barre is said to have gained a sense of urgency because of what the source described as a deterioration of the situation on the Somali-Ethiopian border. They said the Saudis are now dissatisfied with Soviet policy, especially the delivery of Soviet arms to the hostile military regime in Addis Ababa.

According to the sources, President Barre feels that continued



King Khalid

Soviet support for Ethiopia's leaders will upset the balance of power in the area. Both countries are at odds over the Ethiopian northern province of Ogaden, which Somalia claims and supports a liberation front there. According to the Saudi sources the Soviet flow of arms into Ethiopia followed a summit meeting in Addis Ababa in early 1976 between South Yemen, Somalia and Ethiopia.

The summit, attended by Cuba's Fidel Castro, was reported to have discussed the formation of a confederation between the three countries to allow for a Soviet military presence in the area to counter the American military base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia. The Saudi sources said Somalia had placed national interests over ideological considerations and the Castro mission failed.

According to the sources, substantial Saudi aid is likely to be extended after both countries have expressed a determination to preserve the independence of Djibouti and Red Sea security. Unconfirmed reports said that Somalia has already received a \$300m. aid from Saudi Arabia.

During the African-Arab summit conference in Cairo last March, Saudi Arabia, realising the danger of Soviet African policy, pledged the sum of \$1,000 to help the economies of black Africa where Moslems constitute about half the population. Much of the aid is being channelled through African-Arab joint funds and Saudi money-giving agencies.

The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank, in which Saudi Arabia is a capital subscriber, recently granted a loan of \$3.5m. to be spent in building a highway in northern Somalia. The bank has also 13 Somali applications on its drawing board seeking financial aid for industrial and agricultural projects.

To curb Soviet influence in South Yemen, Saudi Arabia extended diplomatic recognition to that country and is reported to have agreed to provide Aden with annual aid of \$300m. It has also agreed to supply the former British petroleum refinery taken over by Aden on April 30 this year with one million barrels a day. Observers here believe that today's visit by Riyadh by President Ali could result in more aid and loans to Saudi Arabia's southern neighbour.

The Saudi sources believe that Somali President Barre, who has been disillusioned with Soviet policy is now moving towards friendlier relations with the Arab world. The sources said he had returned from his talks with Saudi Arabia's leaders fully convinced of the need for collective Arab cooperation on the Red Sea security and the exclusion of any foreign presence in the area.

Seven Shalom, a business firm from New York, came to Damascus this year to arrange the marriages. Totah gave him a list of unmarried girls and Shalom found 13 grooms willing to try a sight-unseen marriage. The proxy marriages were performed because the grooms could not afford to come to Damascus, Totah said. The emigration permits were granted on the basis the women were joining their husbands.

The community of Syrian Jews in the U.S., who number 25,000 in the New York area alone, have been trying to improve conditions for the Syrian Jewish community, which lived in grim conditions before Assad came to power in 1970.

Diplomats said the permission for Syrians to emigrate is part of a slow relaxation of controls. The last restrictions were lifted in January, allowing Jews to travel in Syria without special permits.

They are still watched carefully. But Haret el-Yahud, the Jewish quarter where Jews have lived for 1,500 years, is no longer a closed enclave. Most Jews live there but can now buy property anywhere, said one Jewish man. "The regime is now convinced we are Syrians. No Syrian Jew has been accused of working for Israel."

'Heavenly secret' on the road to Damascus

By SALWA USTUWANI

DAMASCUS (UPI). — It has been two millennia since anyone spoke of miracles on the road to Damascus. But a motley flock of pilgrims from brick layers to Vatican officials — has descended on a tiny marble church in the past week to see a trail plaster figure of the Virgin Mary cry.

She is crying for peace in a sanctuary named for Fatima, the now famous Portuguese farm town where she reportedly warned three young children of the second world war 60 years ago.

The "heavenly secret" — Syrian Catholic officials still won't call it a miracle — was discovered early last Wednesday by a Damascus woman born the year of the Fatima apparition.

"I couldn't believe it," said Mrs. George Sofia, who was lighting a candle for her 25-year-old son Elias on his saint's day when she noticed the figure's stricken face.

"I saw the tears on the statue and I turned and said to everyone: 'The Virgin. Look, the Virgin is crying,'" Mrs. Sofia said. "And then I went and got the priest."

The 85 cm. plaster figurine — draped in white, a gold crown atop her head and hands clasped in prayer — has been weeping "tears" from its deep-brown left eye ever since, stopping shortly after sundown, then beginning again at dawn.

Some 100,000 pilgrims from throughout Syria, most of the Middle East and of course, the Vatican have swarmed to "our lady of Fatima" church. They bring jewelry, other gifts, and sometimes a tiny, ailing infant "for the virgin to cure."

But there have been no "miracles" of that kind yet, a local priest said. It all began a month ago with a homely poorman's wife whom no one would believe. She began to hear hymns — "far away, but you could

still hear them" — and small incense in the church though none had been lit.

But when she told her friends of the strange signs they did not believe her. "They said my face brought bad luck."

Mrs. Sofia and others who claim to have seen the statue crying early Wednesday said they thought "the virgin was trying to warn her worshippers of war," but the church doorman's wife wanted to make sure.

"So that night I slept in front of the statue, and I asked the Virgin to show me a sign or to show herself in a dream," according to the woman, who said her name too, is Mary.

"I dreamt that the church was full of people. The Virgin was in front and there were the voices of angels. 'They were singing for peace,' Mary said."

Amid the thousands who have swarmed the church on the northern edge of Damascus to catch a glimpse of the damp-eyed statuette and to stay near it, in some cases, day and night — were a variety of Vatican and local church officials who talked to Mrs. Sofia and Mary and witnessed the "crying statue."

A Vatican team, and a group of doctors from Vienna, both took a sample of the "tears" with a small dab of cotton and found the same results: a thin, waxy layer of whitish fluid.

The samples have been sent to experts in the Vatican for further analysis.

Syrian Mgr. George Havnour, head of the country's Catholic tribunals, has visited the church several times. He is reluctant to use the word "miracle," he said, adding: "The Virgin has interceded for our country and its children and has called on them to be reconciled, to repent from their sins."

LONDON (Ofna). — The border skirmishes between Egypt and Libya, which have escalated in the past week into air and tank battles, betray the fears both regimes have for their stability. Each suspects the other of actively plotting its overthrow.

Egypt has for more than a year suffered from a rash of bomb explosions and other terrorist acts, attributed to Libyan agents. In the past month the authorities have been battling with an underground movement of Moslem fanatics who killed a former Minister and perpetrated other outrages. These Moslem puritans, who preach gun in hand a return to the precepts of the Koran, are also officially said to be in Libyan pay.

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Libya's messianic leader, is in turn convinced that his enemy, President Anwar Sadat, is out to get him. Much of his seemingly aggressive external policies may be interpreted as desperate measures to protect himself against the big brother across the frontier.

The view in Tripoli is that an attack could be mounted by irregular forces coming from the sea and using a Mediterranean island as a jumping off base. Gaddafi's keen interest in Malta, not to mention Crete and Sicily, stems from his sagaciousness to "neutralise" these potential bases.

A more conventional attack could be made by Egypt across the Western Desert frontier, but, short of a clash such as has now occurred, it seems implausible that Egypt

Egypt-Libya clash rocks Arab states

By PATRICK SEALE

would risk mounting a full-scale invasion over terrain which defeated Rommel.

The Libyan diagnosis is that the Egyptian threat will take the form of an attempted uprising in Tripoli, backed by diversionary military action on the frontier, which would force Gaddafi to send reinforcements to the front, leaving his capital vulnerable and undefended.

Gaddafi and Sadat have been at daggers drawn ever since the eager and somewhat overbearing young Libyan tried to force the subtle, wary Egyptian into a shotgun marriage of their two countries in 1973. In those months when Sadat's mind was wholly taken up with secret preparations for the October war, Gaddafi was tirelessly important. Sadat just did not feel strong or confident enough to absorb Libya on the eve of his decisive test of strength with Israel across the Suez Canal. So the union opportunity was missed, Gaddafi retreated in umbrage, and both countries embarked on a campaign of abuse over the radio waves, so characteristic of Arab politics.

Matters took a more serious turn in August 1976 when Omar Mehalsi, a member of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council and possibly Gaddafi's cleverest domestic rival, sought political asylum in Cairo and joined the Egyptian radio campaign against his former boss. In Arab terms it was something like a declaration of war, and the publicity given by the Egyptian media to Mehalsi strongly suggested that Sadat was grooming him for a takeover in Tripoli.

When word reached Gaddafi last April that Egypt had reinforced its troops on the frontier, he felt that an Egyptian strike was imminent. In a pre-emptive move which smelt of panic, Gaddafi promptly shot 22 Libyan army officers believed to be friends of Mehalsi, and banded five civilians on obscure and never published evidence of complicity in a conspiracy. The shock to Libyan public opinion was immense, as Libya — more of an extended family than a country — has no tradition of bloodletting.

A rift developed between Gaddafi and his armed forces which has driven him to seek intelligence cover

from the Soviet Union, and even to recruit Cuban security advisers to help him build up over the last two weeks a special anti-putsch force under his personal command.

Such are the fears on both sides which boiled over into the armed clashes on the frontier.

There are wider issues at stake than the physical survival of the two leaders. Of all the Arab leaders, Sadat is the most pragmatic in the search for a peace settlement with Israel. Gaddafi, in contrast, is the most fundamental and uncompromising; to him any deal with Israel is simply immoral.

Sadat leads a country which for a hundred years and more has been seeking to reconcile the teachings of Islam with the need to modernise, to Westernise, to secularise. Gaddafi has devised his own brand of Islamic populism, and gives encouragement to Moslems everywhere against the insidious hand of the Christian West.

There are also geopolitical factors to be considered. If Egypt were to succeed in toppling Gaddafi and extending its influence not only over Libya's desert wastes, but also over its \$10 billion of annual oil revenues, the Middle East power balance would be substantially disturbed. Algeria would feel considerable apprehension at the rise of such a powerful rival on the North African seaboard. Saudi Arabia in turn would tremble to see the emergence of a strong Egypt, freed from the dependence on its own handouts. That's where the many offers of Arab mediation in support of the status quo stemmed from.

One more flashpoint in the eastern Mediterranean

By ANDREW BOROWICZ

SAMOS, Greece (Ofna). — The Aegean remains a considerable spot in the sea-saw relationship between the traditional enemies, Greece and Turkey. Frequently it overshadows their feud over Cyprus, where a Turkish expeditionary army seized control of the northern portion of the island in 1974.

The problem is complex. It involves all the conflicting claims as to what constitutes the continental shelf, the perennial arguments between the antagonists and their traditional fear of each other.

The problem loomed large three years ago when the Greeks discovered oil in apparently commercially exploitable quantities in the Aegean. A look at the map is enough to see why the problem was potentially explosive: the Greek Aegean islands are frequently only a kilometre or two from the green coast of Turkey.

Greece has a total of 3,064 islands in the Aegean and claims 34 per cent of the sea's area as its territorial waters. Turkey, with two islands,



claims 8.5 per cent of the Aegean as territorial waters.

But Turkey insists that the Aegean is a natural extension of the Anatolian continental shelf. The Turks would like to draw a line somewhere in the middle of the islands — and have the right to drill for oil east of it.

This view is unacceptable to Greece, which feels that such a solution might give Turkey an excuse for territorial claims to the islands — most of which had been under Ottoman rule. To allow the Turks drilling rights in the Aegean, the Greeks reason, would strangle most islands militarily.

The Turks reply that the Greeks

have violated the 1933 Lausanne Treaty which ended the last Greco-Turkish war by establishing military garrisons on the Dodecanese Islands — part of the Aegean complex linking Samos with Rhodes. The Turks claim that the Greeks have the equivalent of two army divisions — some 25,000 men, backed by armour and artillery on the Dodecanese.

The problem has been preoccupying diplomats for the past three years. American mediation efforts have proved unproductive. The UN Security Council and the World Court in The Hague have not come up with an answer either.

Both countries have reasons to be concerned: oil represents a heavy

drain on their financial resources. For example, Turkey spends 70 per cent of its foreign currency earnings on imports of crude.

Greece bases its legal argument on the 1958 Geneva Convention, according to which a continental shelf extends from the mainland to islands. To this the Turks reply that, the Convention notwithstanding, the Aegean should be treated as a different case. The reason, the Turks say, is that most Aegean islands are very small and some of them are virtually a stone's throw away from Turkey.

The festering row prompted Greece to close airspace over the Aegean to all non-Greek aircraft. Thus, travellers who want to fly from Istanbul to Athens generally have to go via a roundabout route, most frequently Bulgaria.

Periodically the Turks make threatening noises about seizing the islands by force if need be. And periodically Greek politicians warn that a clash in the Aegean would not be limited to a local war.

The balance of power, of course, weighs heavily in favour of Turkey. It has a crack conscript army of 433,000 — the second largest army of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Greece, which took forces out of NATO command after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, has only 170,000 troops.

The Turks also have more planes, but their air force has been hampered by the suspension of deliveries from the United States as part of the embargo clamped after the Cyprus invasion.



Iriat Tel Aviv-Yafo — Tel Aviv Development Fund

Malchei Yisrael Concert

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and soloists

Conductor: Zubin Mehta

Today, Sunday, July 31, 8.00 p.m., in the City Hall plaza, Kikar Malchei Yisrael.

Entrance free. The public is asked to follow the instructions of the attendants. Traffic will not be allowed in the surrounding streets from 7.30 p.m. until the end of the concert (11.30 p.m.) and parking in the area will be restricted.

The public is asked not to come to the concert in private cars. Please do not bring small children.

PROGRAMME:

Offenbach (1819-1880)

Overture to Orpheus in the Underworld

Haydn (1732-1809)

Trumpet Concerto in E Flat Major (Parts B and C)

Beethoven (1770-1827)

Symphony No. 5 in C Minor, op. 67 (Part A)

Paganini (1782-1840)

Violin Concerto No. 2 in B Minor, op. 7 (concluding

part — La Campanella)

Henry Mancini (born 1924)

March: "The Swing"

Arias from operas:

La Boheme — Puccini (1858-1924)

The Troubadour — Verdi (1813-1901)

La Traviata — Verdi

Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

1812 Overture, op. 49

SPORTS

Israel applies for membership in European Tennis Federation

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Lawn Tennis Association (ILTA) last week formally applied to join the European Lawn Tennis Federation, after 13 years as a member of the Asian LTF. Both bodies are affiliated with the 106-nation International Lawn Tennis Federation, of which Israel has been a member since the establishment of the State.

Israel was a founder of the Asian grouping in 1964. However, from time to time the ILTA has run into trouble with it, mainly because the Asian LTF includes some half-dozen Moslem states with which Jerusalem has no diplomatic relations.

The most serious difficulty arose in 1974, when Indonesia refused to invite Israel to the Asian Tennis Championships scheduled to take place in Jakarta. The event was finally cancelled at the last minute and transferred to Hong Kong, after Israel had made strong protests to the International Federation.

Through a member of the Asian LTF, Israel has played almost continuously in the European section of the Davis Cup as an "extra-territorial nation," and in the under-31 men's Gales Cup.

At the annual general meeting of the International Tennis Federation in Hamburg earlier this month, Israel's representatives Michael Zeitner and Bezalet Ryal were promised support for the ILTA's application for membership in the European countries, including Britain, France, Italy and Austria. Association Chairman Avramy Feiger told The Jerusalem Post last night he was optimistic that Israel would now

By JACK LEON
Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

be admitted into the European LTF as a full member. Feiger reported that the ILTA has just had to decline an invitation for Israel to send a team to the fifth Asian Tennis Championships, to be held in Tel Aviv from September 15 to 22, as these dates coincide with both Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. (Israel meets Finland in a Davis Cup tie at Ramat Hasharon from September 16 to 18.)

During the Davis Cup nations annual meeting in London last month, Israel played a leading role in defeating several East European motions to oust South Africa from the competition for this second time — it was first expelled in 1970, but reinstated two years later.

Feiger stressed that the expulsion of South Africa could become a precedent for similar action against Israel and other member countries.

The meeting adopted a resolution stating that any nation withdrawing from the Davis Cup after the draw has been made would be automatically suspended from the competition for a year. The resolution was a response both to regular withdrawals of Communist and Third World countries from the tournament, and to the Soviet Union's refusal to meet Chile in their inter-zone semi-final last autumn.

The ILTA had decided to accept India's explanation that it was forced to withdraw from the scheduled first-round Federation Cup match against Israel in Eastbourne recently, because the Indian players were injured.

Earlier, the Association had asked the International Federation to investigate the reasons for India's non-appearance at the 33-nation tennis championship for women. In 1976, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Philippines withdrew from the competition because of the presence of teams from South Africa and Rhodesia, and all four countries were heavily fined and suspended from the Federation Cup for a year.

Tel Aviv ASA wins chess title

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv University (ASA) has won the 1977 chess league, retaining the national title it held last year.

Although suffering an unexpected setback from Jerusalem Hapoel in the final round, the university made sure of its victory (its ninth since 1962) before the final round. Runner-up in the league was the Beersheba Chess Club, playing for the first time in the upper league.

Final results of the first division were as follows: T.A. University 89½; Beersheba C.C. 35; T.A. Lasker 35; Petah Tikva Hapoel 35; Haifa Lasker 34; Ramat Gan Hapoel 33½; Rishon LeZion Feldkiden 33; Haifa Technion 33; Bat Yam Hapoel 30½; T.A. Youth Centre 28½; Jerusalem Hapoel 27½; Haifa Youth 26½. The last two teams go down to the second division.

Upper Nazareth/Afula with 46½ points and Tel Aviv Bank Leumi with 43 points, leaders of the second division North and South leagues, qualified for the first division.

Jaffa loses in Amsterdam

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Jaffa Maccabi last night completed its European inter-city games with a 1-3 defeat by Amsterdam P.C. in the Dutch capital.

Jaffa Maccabi won five points in its three home games, but lost all its three away games in Europe, including the match at Novisad in Yugoslavia eight days ago, when Maccabi's Captain Moshe Leon refused to heed the referee's ruling to leave the field, resulting in the game being forfeited.

In the first half at the Amsterdam Olympic Stadium last night, Jaffa Maccabi held their own until the 43rd minute, when Stauh gave Amsterdam the lead after a free kick and goalmouth melee. The same player also scored the other two Dutch goals. When 0-2 down, Jaffa Maccabi pulled a goal back through Arouetti, in the 74th minute.

Bloom was heading for goal when brought down. Arouetti took the penalty only to see his spot kick saved by Stoi, the Amsterdam goalie, but Arouetti again got to the ball and made no mistake with his second try. Jaffa Maccabi might have scored again, but their forwards were frequently caught in the offside trap, especially in the second half.

German Grand Prix

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany (AP). — South African Jody Scheckter, driving a Wolf-Ford, grabbed the pole position for today's West German grand prix formula 1 auto race by turning in a record-shattering lap of 1:33.07 minutes yesterday on the 6.78-kilometre Hockenheim circuit.



World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon (left) clowns with challenger Rodrigo Valdes yesterday before weighing-in for their title fight in Monte Carlo. (UPI telephoto)

BASEBALL ROUNDUP Astros shut out Cubs, 1-0

NEW YORK (AP). — Joe Niekro hurled a four-hitter and Bob Watson's fourth-inning double drove home Cesar Cedeno with the only run of the game as the Houston Astros blanked the Chicago Cubs 1-0 Friday night.

The victory snapped Houston's four-game losing streak as the Cubs maintained their two-game lead over second-place Pittsburgh in the National League East. The Pirates were beaten 5-3 by the Atlanta Braves.

In American League action, John Wockenuss hit two homers and Jason Thompson blasted a three-run double to give the Detroit Tigers a 12-1 victory that broke the Texas Rangers six-game winning streak.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Baltimore	68	43	.574	—
Boston	58	43	.568	1
New York	50	53	.485	2
Detroit	49	53	.483	11
Milwaukee	45	60	.426	13
Cleveland	43	54	.443	13
Toronto	34	65	.343	23½

WEST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Chicago	60	37	.619	—
Kansas City	55	41	.573	4½
Minnesota	57	45	.559	5½
Texas	52	45	.536	8
California	47	51	.480	13½
Seattle	45	50	.469	19
Oakland	42	58	.420	19½

Friday's Games: Minnesota 3, Cleveland 11; Milwaukee 1, Toronto 3; Chicago 11, Kansas City 8; Detroit 12, Texas 6; New York 4, Oakland 0; Boston 6, California 6; 10 innings; Baltimore 5, Seattle 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Chicago	59	40	.596	—
Pittsburgh	58	43	.574	2
Philadelphia	57	43	.570	2½
St. Louis	55	37	.597	7½
Montreal	48	52	.480	13½
New York	42	57	.424	17

WEST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Los Angeles	64	38	.627	—
Cincinnati	50	50	.500	12
Boston	47	55	.458	17½
San Francisco	47	56	.455	17½
San Diego	44	61	.419	21½
Atlanta	38	64	.368	27

Friday's Games: Cincinnati 6-5, St. Louis 5-0; Los Angeles 4, Montreal 1; 7 innings; New York 4, San Diego 1; San Francisco 7, Philadelphia 0; Atlanta 5, Pittsburgh 3; Houston 1, Chicago 6.

Marathon bowling

TOKYO (AP). — Mrs. Noriko Kawasaki of Japan captured the 24-hour marathon bowling tournament on Friday after knocking out 21,309 pins in 120 games at an average of 177 pins per game.

It was Mrs. Kawasaki's first tournament win in four years. She won \$18,800.

TEL AVIV-YAFO DISTRICT COURT
Civil File 1745/77
Motion File 1745/77
Summons to Summary Trial
and Summons to Hearing of Motion
To Enforce the Order of the Court
Plaintiff: American Israel Bank Ltd.
Represented by D. Waks, Adv.
Respondent: Damas Serves Paul Siper
1. Be it known that the plaintiff has submitted a claim against you under Section 7(a) of the Civil Law Regulations, 1965, for an amount of \$10,000.00, as detailed in the claim document, a copy of which, with its attachments, is available at the Secretariat of the Court.
If you intend to submit a defence, you must, within 10 days of the publication of this notice, request by way of motion the Court's permission to do so. The request must be supported by a declaration in which you state and detail your intention to present a defence to all or part of the claim (detailing which part) and you must present the plaintiff with a copy of your request, attaching a copy of your declaration.
If the Court does not grant your request to present a defence, the plaintiff will have the right to obtain a verdict in accordance with the claim document.
2. You are summoned to a hearing of the plaintiff's request for an order restraining you from leaving the country, at 9 a.m. on August 3, 1977, to be held before Judge Dr. S. Levin.
A copy of this request is obtainable from the Secretariat of the Court.
A. BARUCH
Chief Secretary

Pele to leave soccer 'with part of my heart'

NEW YORK (AP). — After 22 years, 1,347 games and 1,271 goals as a professional soccer player, Pele must begin all over again.

The man considered by many the greatest soccer player of all time plans to play his last professional game on October 1. He admits the adjustment will be difficult.

"I realize that a man cannot stop, no matter how far he goes or how much he accomplishes," Pele said in a recent interview. "I think now I am in a unique position. I am 38 years old and soon I will be finished with one life. What is next? It must be something, because if I do not play, if I do not do something, I will die."

Pele, who led Brazil to an unprecedented three World Cups is apprehensive about his next step. "I have a great problem now. I played soccer for 22 years. My whole life has been soccer. A part of my heart now leaves me. All of my mind and body has revolved around soccer. I am a very sentimental man. I am trying to prepare psychologically. I don't want to feel too much. But now I think I am going to feel a lot."

If retirement will be so painful, why leave while the going is still much in evidence? "There is nothing left for me to do now," he mused. "Besides, it is very important to know when to stop. I can't do any more what I once could. If you play longer than you should, the people will forget you. There is a saying: 'It is important to quit when the people want you in, not when they want you out.' That is how I feel."

Pele, born Edson Arantes do Nascimento into a life of poverty in the tiny Brazilian seacoast village of Tres Coracoes, became such a valuable asset that in 1960, at the age of 20, Brazil declared him a national treasure to keep him from emigrating.

After he retired from the Santos soccer team in 1974, Pele signed with the North American Cosmos. Why did he end his brief retirement?

"Soccer in America offered me a chance to build something new, to be part of an exciting story of a growing sport — something like watching a child grow up," he said, "noticed that America was the only country that did not have soccer as a major sport. This disturbed me. I thought that I should try to bring soccer — the game that was my life — to greater stature in America."

So in May 1975, Pele signed a three-year \$4.75m. contract to play for the Cosmos. He rejected a \$10m.



Pele, Brazil's soccer superstar now playing for the New York Cosmos, photographed before a match in the Philadelphia Veterans' Stadium last month. (UPI)

offer from Warner Communications, owner of the team, to play two more years.

"It is going to be hard for Pele to stop playing," said the Cosmos' captain. "You can still feel his enthusiasm for the game, though he can't do what he once could. If he could go on enthusiasm alone, he'd never stop."

And so the man with magic in his feet, an athlete so revered that the 1968 Biafran war was halted for several hours so the combatants could watch him play, is leaving the playing field.

'Springboks' bowl over Israel

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

SAVYON. — The South African "Junior Springboks" bowled team yesterday evening completed a 21 to 3 victory over Israel, at the end of their three matches.

Israel's sole victory was scored by Cecil Cooper, who showed brilliant form yesterday in the singles to beat Western Province champion Alan Johnson 21-17. Following this, Gordon and Frankel tied Lamert and Jones 25-25 in the pairs, to give the Israelis their third point in the official "test" series.

On Friday, the highly-rated South Africans won all four events at Ramat Gan, to repeat their clean sweep at Caesarea 24 hours earlier.

Manager of the Springboks is Julius Segal, who 15 years ago founded the National Association for Blind Bowlers in South Africa, and was the moving spirit behind the recent first World Blind Bowls championships in Johannesburg. During his stay here, Segal initiated the establishment of a blind bowlers movement in Israel.

Motorcycling Grand Prix

IMATRA, Finland (AP). — Italian motorcycling riders dominated the opening trials on Friday for the Finnish Grand Prix posting the fastest lap times in three of the four classes.

Walter Villa, aboard a Harley-Davidson, led the 500cc class with a 1:32.3 kilometre-per-hour lap on the rain-swept Imatra track near the Finnish-Russian border.

Villa was the most successful rider last year winning both the 250 and 500cc, but has no chance to defend his titles this season, lying well back in the current world championship standings.

Three English soccer stars up for transfer

LONDON (AP). — Three soccer stars — Malcolm MacDonald and Alan Hudson of Arsenal and Charlie George of Derby — were put on the transfer list Friday for disciplinary reasons.

MacDonald and Hudson were sent home from Arsenal's tour of Australia recently, allegedly for drinking. George was involved in an angry exchange with Colin Murphy, the Derby manager, during training on Thursday.

Other English League clubs have three weeks to bid for the stars before the season starts on August 20. None of them is likely to fetch less than £200,000 (about \$1.5m.).

Arsenal has refused to comment on the ending home of MacDonald and Hudson. MacDonald himself has been quoted as saying they had been relaxing and drinking after a tiring tour.

Arsenal manager Terry Neill said the two stars were a bad influence on other players.

Only scant details were known about George's clash with Murphy at Derby. But after announcing that the long-haired star was on the transfer list, the manager said: "The players have done marvellously well in training. There has been a good reaction to a tightening up of discipline, and I cannot let one player undermine that situation."

Active weekend in world tennis

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP). — Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, second-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the U.S. and giant-killer Hans Gildemeister of Chile advanced on Friday to the quarter-finals of the \$125,000 Louisville International Tennis Classic.

Defending champion Harold Solomon was upset 6-4, 6-3 by South Africa's Bernie Mitton, who gained a place in the quarter-finals against Dibbs.

Vilas capitalized on five service breaks in downing 12th-seeded Brian Fairlie of Australia 6-4, 6-2, while Dibbs defeated Jean Caujolle of France 6-4, 6-4.

Unseeded Gildemeister eliminated his second seeded opponent in as many days. The Chilean, who upset fourth-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland on Thursday, ousted 13th-

seeded Dick Crealy of Australia 3-1, 6-3.

Also advancing to the last eight was third-seeded Dick Stockton, who fought off fellow American Tim Wilkison 6-3, 7-5. He will meet seventh-seeded Phil Dent of Australia, who was hard-pressed to defeat Hans Kary of Austria 6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

In other matches Friday, 38-year-old Ion Tiriac of Rumania used love and drop shots to frustrate Andrej Pattison of South Africa 7-5, 6-4. The Tiriac victory sets up an intriguing quarter-final match between the Rumanian and his prize student, Vilas.

Vitor Pecci of Paraguay advanced to a spot, opposite Gildemeister with a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Patricio Cornejo. In a New York World Team Tennis

(WTT) match, Charlie Pasarell and Dennis Ralston held Bjorn Borg and Marty Riessen to a 1-1 overtime set tie that ensured the bottom-rung Los Angeles Strings a 2-2 victory over the Cleveland-Pittsburgh Nets.

The Strings gained a 21-15 lead through four matches on Friday. Borg beat Rumania's Elie Nastase 6-3, 6-2, while the Nets' Steve Stricker defeated the Strings' Rosie Casale outbattled Wendy Turnbull 6-3 in the women's singles.

Elsewhere in the WTT, the New York Apples beat the Phoenix Racquets 2-1, despite Chris Evert's 6-3 victory over the Apples' Virginia Wade.

The Golden Gators defeated the Seaport Cascades 2-1 as Terry Holladay overpowered Betsy Stove 6-2 in the women's singles.

England pulls ahead of Aussies in cricket test

NOTTINGHAM (AP). — Geoff Boycott and Alan Knott completed centuries yesterday as England raced ahead of Australia's cricketers in the third day of the test match at Nottingham's Trent Bridge.

Boycott was out for 107 after batting on all three days of the match. Knott carried on and was 135 not out at lunch, when England had reached 326 for six.

Australia's first innings total was 243.

Boycott and Knott added 215 together and equalled the all-time record for a sixth wicket partnership

for England against Australia. Len Hutton and Joe Hardstaff scored the same number of runs in partnership in 1938.

Boycott and Knott played contrasting innings. Boycott had stood firm during early disasters and took 6 hours 13 minutes to reach his century. Knott got to 100 in only 3 hours 23 minutes.

Boycott offered a difficult chance to Richie Robinson at third slip when he had made 92, but the catch was put down.

Knott, on 89, missed a rising ball from Jeff Thomson and set off on a

hopeless attempt for a single off the next delivery, but got back to his crease in time. Having kept the crowd of 20,000 on edge, he then completed his century with a single to deep third man.

Boycott also took a chance before reaching 100. He cut Thomson and took a sharp second run, making his crease with a split second to spare. He thus re-established himself in the England team in his first test match for three years.

He has made three previous centuries for England against Australia. The sixth wicket pair had been

together for 249 minutes and had drawn level with the Hutton-Hardstaff record when Boycott was out. Rick McCosker took a good catch at second slip.

Friday was Knott's day when the little wicket-keeper, going in with the score at 82 for five, went straight into the attack and hit 87 not out, pulling England out of a tight corner.

He partnered Boycott in an unbroken fifth wicket stand of 160, and when bad light ended play 30 minutes early, England had reached 242 for five and was only one run behind Australia's total of 243.

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Terror and desperation

THE QUICK capture of two terrorist cells thought responsible for the recent spate of incidents is another achievement for the security services. It also indicates a sense of desperation among the terrorist organizations themselves, for the recent incidents were apparently poorly planned and executed, reflecting an anxious desire for public notice.

This desire itself expresses the deteriorating position of the terrorist organizations, and the chief among them, the PLO. In Lebanon they have been buttoned up by the Syrians, despite the facade of mutual agreements. And on the wider Arab political front, the chief actors in Cairo, Damascus and Amman merely pay lip service to the PLO. Saudi Arabia plays a different game: it pays cash, but keeps the PLO politically at arms length.

With U.S. Secretary of State Vance's impending trip to the area, the PLO sensed that the stage was being set for some kind of Israel-Arab negotiations in which it would not be able to play a part.

Israel has made its position clear. And President Carter last week once again reiterated that the U.S. will not recognize the PLO as a legitimate party in any negotiations unless and until it revokes its stated aim of eliminating Israel.

In these circumstances, the terrorist organizations apparently sought to attract attention and make their "presence" felt by some quick planting of bombs.

It is not a policy; it is desperation.

Paying for medicines

THE DECISION to charge IL1 per prescription in Kupat Holim asama designed to get the worst of both worlds. It will irritate the patients, by adding yet another step to the complicated routine of registration and treatment. And it will not improve the budget of the deficit-ridden service or prevent unnecessary pill popping to any significant extent.

The practice of giving medicines away free of charge creates problems. The country has become positively addicted to pills and potions. The Histadrut's Sick Fund spends IL500m. per annum on this item alone. It is more than the fund's entire annual deficit of IL312m., which has to be underwritten by the taxpayer.

The outlay on drugs comes to IL1,000 a year per member family (sick and well). According to official Kupat Holim sources, no less than 30 per cent of those who are hospitalized owe their disablement in part to an excessive consumption of medications.

It is true that doctors do the prescribing. But the patient may have supplies left over in his bathroom cupboard from last time. The doctor does not know that. In any case he over-prescribes, in order to be rid of the importunate hypochondriac. The point is that once something of value is given away gratis and for nothing, takers will never be lacking.

The question is whether a nominal charge of IL1 makes any difference, at a time when a bus fare or a daily newspaper costs more. It is said that the new levy will save IL50m., plus another IL40m. on drugs that people will do without rather than pay for.

It is more likely that they will get used to paying a fee that does not make a hole in anybody's pocket, and go back to grabbing tablets and bandages and bottled fluids as before.

It seems unfair to take money from people who are already paying a monthly insurance contribution. The solution may be to levy a slightly smaller monthly membership fee, and to charge a little more for each service rendered or medicament supplied.

The fee does not have to be great. Patients ought not to be financially incommoded, however much treatment they need. But the tariff should be sufficient at least to discourage wanton waste. A charge of IL1 per package is unlikely to do that.

THE LATEST direction which the negotiations between the Likud and the Democratic Movement for Change are taking entail the possibility that the DMC will become a completely redundant encumbrance on the political scene.

The DMC arose for many reasons, but its leader, Prof. Yigael Yadin, from the first, stressed the issue of electoral reform which implementation was to be its raison d'être. The main goal which was to derive from going over to a constituency system of elections to the Knesset was to be a sharp reduction in the number of parties thus permitting the introduction of effective one-party majority government.

The haze of Israeli politics during its first 28 years, he asserted, echoing Ben-Gurion of the 1960s, was the paralyzing compromise dictated by the coalition nature of all our governmental politics.

The thesis was arguable, but at least it was clear and internally consistent. The first paradox involved in the DMC's championing of the cause of electoral reform was that in order to achieve a political system based on very few parties it itself had to initially increase the number of parties as a result of its own creation.

The reform that wasn't

The DMC has clearly been outmanoeuvred in its negotiations with the Likud, but this is not the worst that could happen to a new party, according to YOSEF GOELL. It would

be much worse if the DMC created the image that it was ready to sell out on meaningful electoral reform as the price for its participation in the government.

Admittedly this was an irony that was bearable as long as it appeared to be an essential compromise on the way towards attainment of the desired goal in the not too distant future.

The way the negotiations between the Likud and the DMC are going it would seem likely that a compromise will be reached enabling the adoption of something called "electoral reform." Such a compromise will in fact be devoid of meaning as judged by the purposes which such reform was to serve according to its long time supporters, including the leaders of the DMC.

Two aims were always adduced as

arguments in favour of going over to a constituency system:

a) Reducing the number of parties thus making possible one-party majority government as a result of the attrition entailed in the winner-take-all principle of single-member constituency elections!

b) Strengthening the link between the voters and their elected representatives in the Knesset by giving them the feeling of being directly represented in that body by members elected from their immediate localities.

Acting on the principle that the Likud is the enemy of the good the DMC has already come up with its

own compromise version of a multi-member constituency system which misses the mark on both counts. Its proposal is for a system which would divide the country into 20 constituencies, each of which would send four members to the Knesset with the remaining 40 MK's to be elected on the basis of today's country-wide proportional representation. In the constituencies themselves the four members would also be elected on a proportional basis.

The DMC's proposal is now being subjected to a further whittling down process. The Likud is reported to have agreed to the principle but to be insisting that the number of constituencies be cut down to 15.

The National Religious Party which has stayed out of the negotiations so far can be expected to make its views known within the next few days. The NRP is reported to be ready to acquiesce in the principle of constituency elections on condition that the number of constituencies be cut down to six and that whatever votes are lost to minority parties within the constituencies be restored to them nationally in the figuring of the vote for the 40 MK's who are to be elected from the national constituency.

The NRP's position is eminently reasonable: no sane party can be expected to agree to its own voluntary demise, which is what would happen to the NRP under the original reform proposals. The NRP has also had the foresight to elicit a commitment from Prime Minister Begin in the coalition agreement that no electoral reform proposal would be adopted that does not enjoy the support of all the coalition partners.

If one can judge by past performance in such situations there is absolutely no basis for the belief that the savvy politicians of the NRP will be willing to compromise much beyond eight or at most ten consti-

tuencies and they will not compromise at all on the question of recouping votes lost in the constituencies in the national poll. What such reform will mean is a Knesset consisting of six or seven parties and "constituencies" populated by between 350,000 and 600,000 residents. Hardly much of a reform.

In fact a similar reduction in the number of parties could be obtained much more easily by the introduction of a requirement that parties contending in the election must attain at least five per cent of the vote, rather than today's one per cent minimum, as a condition for participating in the distribution of Knesset mandates.

Evidence as to Prime Minister Begin's mood following his return from the U.S. would seem to indicate that he is even less disposed now to pay in significant political coin for the DMC's adherence to its government than he was when negotiations with the DMC began.

The DMC and its largely neophyte leadership has both missed the boat and been outmanoeuvred, temporarily at least. This, however, is not as terrible as it sounds for a party like the DMC. The main thing this new party has going for it is its image as a new and idealistic party. For such a party much worse than proving inept at the intricacies of negotiating with such pros as Mr. Begin and Dr. Burg, would be creating the impression of selling out on its central principles.

The best that one can advise the DMC in the present situation is to sit it out pending two possible developments. Either Mr. Begin's government will come to the brink of collapse due to its shaky basis of support in the Knesset (Agudat Israel and its 4-5 seats is conditionally for, but not unconditionally part of the government), at which point he may be ready to pay the DMC's price on the reform and other issues. Or, the government will fall and bring on new elections in which the DMC would contend as a party which has stuck to its principles.

The DMC leadership should be aware of the fact that very few, if any, voters, care much whether or not Prof. Yadin is Deputy Prime Minister or Mr. Amit is Minister of Transport. But a significant number would be interested to see whether a party with the DMC's idealistic pretensions can persist in the hurly burly of day-to-day politics while sticking to its central beliefs.

Human rights and Soviet repression

Kremlinologists and Soviet dissenters are divided as to whether Moscow's latest crackdown on dissenters is a reaction to President Carter's human rights' declarations

or an expression of the needs of Soviet domestic policy on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, writes JOHN DORNBERG.

MUNICH. — Is President Jimmy Carter's forthright stand on human rights to blame for the current Soviet crackdown on dissenters? Or would the Kremlin have moved against its nonconformists anyway?

In Soviet dissident circles and among Western Sovietologists there are currently hotly debated questions to which there appear to be no easy answers.

One thing is clear. In the half year since the Carter administration has been in office and the President has been making strong statements concerning human rights, dissenters in the USSR have been subjected to more organized and more massive repression than at any time since the early 1970s. Though the Kremlin has always aimed at eliminating what it regards as "subversive elements" in Soviet society and has moved to do so in many ways over the last decade, the scope of the present campaign is almost unprecedented, both in the number of people who have been arrested and the gravity of the charges facing them.

There is also no doubt that the current campaign, unlike some others in the past, has been sanctioned at the highest level.

But why? Is it merely coincidence or is the Kremlin deliberately cracking down in an effort to challenge Carter and to signal him that it regards his pronouncements as interference in internal Soviet affairs?

Though the majority of Soviet human rights activists — in the USSR and among the emigre abroad — are inclined to support the

Carter policy and do not link the crackdown to it, there are some notable exceptions. The most prominent is the dissident historian Roy Medvedev, known for a number of seminal (clandestinely published) books that made scathing analyses of the Stalin era. Medvedev identifies himself with the Marxist faction of dissenters, those who believe in communism but maintain that communism as practised in the USSR since Lenin's days is not what the early Bolsheviks had in mind.

Medvedev contends that Carter's policy has harmed Soviet prestige and that the Kremlin's drive against dissenters is a form of retaliation. He prefers the quiet diplomacy practised by Henry Kissinger to the Carter administration's approach, and feels that Kissinger achieved more "than all previous Western statesmen" in securing human rights in the Soviet Union. As examples he points to the relaxed Soviet policy on emigration during the Kissinger years and to such quietly arranged deals as the release of Vladimir Bukovsky in exchange for Luis Corvalan, the imprisoned head of the Chilean Communist party.

Although Medvedev does not ascribe the new chill in Soviet-U.S. relations entirely to the Carter administration's human rights stance, he believes that the current atmosphere is inimical to the cause of human freedom in the USSR.

But there are also some persuasive arguments to the contrary: that the crackdown would have come

even without Carter's strident statements and initiatives. For one thing, the current drive appears to be primarily directed at activists of the so-called "Helsinki watch group." These are dissidents such as Yuri Orlov who took it upon themselves to monitor Soviet fulfillment of the human rights clauses of the Helsinki agreement. Not only did they give evidence of being the beginning of a truly organized dissent movement, but much of the increase in dissident activities in the USSR and other Communist countries during the past year or so can be traced to the unexpected impact which the Helsinki agreement had on non-conformist movements.

The party and government press of all the Soviet-bloc countries published the Helsinki agreement verbatim in 1975. In doing so, they gave it the stamp of an official document and official policy. In turn that provided dissenters with legal justification in accusing their own regimes of not living up to the document's promises of "more human freedom."

What the Kremlin may now be trying to do is to correct that tactical error, especially in anticipation of the Belgrade follow-up conference to the Helsinki agreements this October.

In moving so relentlessly against members of the monitoring group and accusing them of treason, links to the CIA and subversive contacts with Western journalists and diplomats, Moscow may be trying to build a case for that October meeting. The tactic, presumably, is to accuse the U.S. and some West European countries of violating the Helsinki agreement by interfering in Soviet and East European domestic affairs.

But there may be another reason for the crackdown. This is one of those years when national prestige is of considerable importance to the Soviet leadership. In November it will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. More perhaps than any Soviet leader before him, Leonid Brezhnev has placed special weight on such anniversaries, using them in a rather desperate effort to galvanize the Soviet people about productivity and enhance the USSR's image.

To make the big show successful it is important to prove that things are running smoothly on the domestic scene. Unravelling the new constitution is part of the scenario. So is silencing dissent, especially when it is highly visible. A similar pattern could be observed in 1967 in the months preceding the big 60th anniversary celebration. Coincidentally, 1967 was also the year during which dissent, on a broader scale, first became apparent and elicited a sharply repressive response from the Kremlin.

The point on which all observers appear to agree is that Carter's approach has not helped the cause of human rights. Concurrently there is agreement that the crackdown goes beyond a Kremlin attempt to test Carter's commitment. What it does represent is yet another intensified effort to stifle internal criticism.

In that, however, as the history of the dissident movement shows, it will most likely fail.

As Andrei Amalrik said recently: "According to my memory the destruction of the movement was predicted in 1967 after the first arrest of Aleksandr Ginsburg and Yuri Galanskov, then the most prominent figures. The same prediction was made in 1968 after the arrest of Pavel Litvinov and Anatoly Marchenko; in 1969 after the incarceration of General Pyotr Grigorenko; in 1971 after the arrest of Bukovsky; in 1972 after they got Pyotr Yakir."

"We will probably hear many more such predictions, but the movement will continue."

READERS' LETTERS

TELEVIEW

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I am a Conservative Jew from the U.S. who drives an automobile on Sabbath, but who knows enough to recognize rank apostasy, illogic and careless writing, such as that of your Philip Gillon in his article of July 8, "The waster."

While I too, and not perfunctorily, deplore the death of the young man who drove into the Bnei Brak chain, I found the basis for the innuendo that Mayor Israel Gattileh is a "waster" of human life. To say that the Mayor looked "gratified and merciless" is what they call in the U.S. a cheap shot — and worse journalism.

LEO SUSSMAN
 Jerusalem.

Helga Dudman — she also has no love lost for religious people, but at least she shows some talent in her articles.

The readers would surely demand his return to the things Gillon does best, i.e. saying how sorry he is that he cannot see Kojak's bald pate in colour on Israeli TV, or how he did not understand the jokes cracked by Uri Zohar.

LEON CURCHACK
 Jerusalem.

Philip Gillon comments: I cannot understand, for the life of me, why readers fret because my personal opinions are expressed in television reviews. I know of no commandment in the Bible, no interpretation in the Mishnah, no law in Israel, no rule of the Press Council, specifying what should or should not be in a column about television. Every critic worth his salt that I have ever read has used columns about drama, literature, television or what have you to voice his views. However, I agree that the righteous indignation inspired by Mayor Gattileh led me to go somewhat overboard in criticizing Orthodox ideas, and I apologise for hurting the feelings of those Orthodox readers who combine their religion with sweet reason and tolerance.

THE TECHNION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — With reference to your article, "Committee recommends closing two blocks of Rehov Hashomer" (July 20), may I point out that Professor Moshe Livneh is the head of the Road Safety Centre at the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, and not as reported by you.

BEN AMI EDNA V.
 Technion-Israel Institute of Technology
 Haifa.

Sir, — It is high time you give Philip Gillon his own opinion column so that he can voice his rabid anti-religious feelings as such and not cleverly disguised as a television review column. If Mr. Gillon had his own opinion column, The Post's reading public would soon realize that his supposed satire does not even come near the standards of others appearing in the paper, such as Alex Berlyne and

POSTSCRIPTS

THERE SEEMS to be more id than ideology behind terrorism, according to an expert in the subject.

Testifying before a U.S. Congressional committee last week, Prof. H. H. A. Cooper described terrorism as a "growth industry," even though incidents appeared to be slackening. He said, according to UPI, that he expected "attacks by terrorists on power stations, oil refineries and other sensitive targets" in the future, now that the New York black-out and the Alaska pipeline explosion had spotlighted where nations are technologically vulnerable.

"The report to the ecouless violence we call terrorism requires a peculiar, personal commitment... Neither politics nor ideology make

terrorists. They are only rationalizations for acts of terrorism... The politics of sex are more influential in terrorism than the politics of Mao, Trotsky or Ho Chi Minh."

Asked whether Prime Minister Menachem Begin fit his definition of a terrorist, Prof. Cooper said that "some politicians are like lightning conductors. If the atmosphere is explosive, the presence of that politician will lead to a disturbed situation which people who are disruptive of society can turn to their advantage... If you have a very charismatic character you will also have a very small number of unthinking followers who are not interested in what he is saying... I believe that was the case with Martin Luther King."

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